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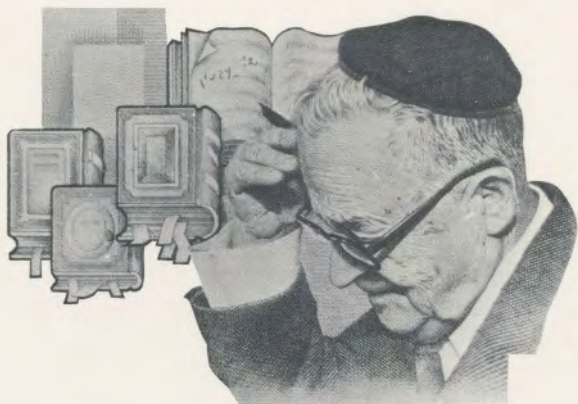
The shekel

Volume XVIII, No. 5

Sept.-Oct. 1985

**1,000 SHEQALIM EQUALS
1 NEW SHEQEL AS ISRAEL
INTRODUCES NEW CURRENCY**

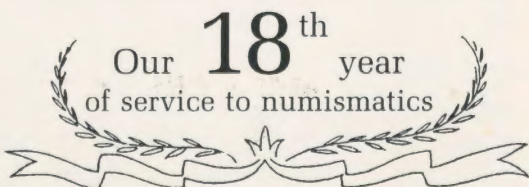
**WHO
IS
THIS
MAN?**



**WHY IS EVERYONE IN ISRAEL TRYING
TO COLLECT HIS PICTURE? See page 7.**



*Published by the
AMERICAN ISRAEL
NUMISMATIC
ASSOCIATION, INC.*



Our **18th** year
of service to numismatics



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The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaica Numismatica. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$10.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$150.00. Junior membership (under 18) \$2.50 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Morris Bram

Dear Friends,

I hope the more relaxed days of summer have given you the opportunity to continue enjoying the articles in *The Shekel*. We have a wealth of talented writers, and I look forward to each new issue to see what our editor, George Gilbert has prepared.

At the AINA booth at the ANA Convention in August, it was a pleasure to meet with many Baltimore/Washington members. We signed up sixteen new members and two Life Members. The Kagan-Maremba Exhibit was one of the most outstanding exhibits at the Convention.

The Greater New York Numismatic Convention in early September enjoyed strong activity and very good attendance. The 90 dealers were pleased with the traffic and the business. I wish to take this opportunity to thank Larry Gentile, Sr. for an outstanding *Young Numismatist Program*. His time and effort and untiring devotion to this program are very much appreciated.

It gives me great pleasure to invite you to join AINA's 18th Anniversary (Chai) Study Tour of Israel — March 6-19, 1986. In addition to our regular tour and visits to Masada, the Western Wall and the Knesset, we will take a boat ride on the Sea of Galilee, and a train ride from Tel Aviv to Haifa. 18 consecutive years — we must be doing something right! Please join us in making this wonderful occasion even more special. An optional trip to Egypt, which will include Luxor, the Pyramids and the Sphinx is also planned.

Why not spent part of your winter vacation with us here in Florida? See all your friends, collectors and dealers at our annual *Florida International Numismatic Convention*, January 9-12, 1986 at the Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood-By-the-Sea, Florida.

A gift membership in AINA is just the thing for starting the New Year right, and it makes a special Channukah gift. Remember, your membership gift will be enjoyed every day of the year. Make a gift of AINA to a family member or a youth or two.

Shalom,

Morris

ISRAEL CURRENCY CHANGE TAKES WORLD BY SURPRISE

by Samuel Lachman, Haifa

On 18 Elul 5745 - 4 September 1985, a change of the Israel currency took place, i.e., 1 new sheqel equals 1000 of the existing sheqel. The new

sheqel of 100 AGOROT has at present a value of about 66 US ¢. New coins and banknotes were placed into circulation.



The New Coins.

Aluminum-Bronze. Plain edge.

Obverse: Lyre, with the State emblem at right. Reverse: In centre $\frac{1}{2}$, below SHEQEL HADASH in Hebrew and NEW SHEQEL in English. At left upper margin Israel in Arabic and English, at right 5745, and Israel in Hebrew. Weight $6\frac{1}{2}$ g, diameter 26 mm.

Cupro-Nickel. Plain edge.

Obverse: Lily, at lower left YEHUD in ancient Hebrew characters, at right the State Emblem. This is a reproduction of the famous YEHUD coin of the Persian period, 4th century BCE (Meshorer No. 1).

Reverse: In centre numeral 1, otherwise like the $\frac{1}{2}$ NEW SHEQEL. Weight 4 g, diameter 18 mm. The coin is 2 mm thick.



Aluminum-Bronze. Plain edge.

Obverse like the existing 10, 50 and 100 Sheqalim coins.

Reverse in centre in a square	In Hebrew at left and English at right both reading down	Weight	Diameter
1	AGORA	2 g	17 mm
5	AGOROT	3 g	19½ mm
10	AGOROT	4 g	22 mm

BANK OF ISRAEL

NEW SHEQEL IN ISRAEL

Beginning Wednesday, September 4, 1985, the currency of Israel is the **new sheqel**, under a law enacted by the Knesset.

The **new sheqel** is equal to 1,000 existing sheqelim, and is divided into 100 agorot; each agora is equal to 10 existing sheqelim.

After passage of the law, the Bank of Israel put into circulation banknotes and coins of the **new sheqel** series, which will gradually replace those of the existing sheqel series. The Bank has also introduced a new banknote of 50 **new sheqel** denomination (see the chart below).

Some of the existing coins — 1 new agora, 1 sheqel, and 5 sheqelim — cease to be legal tender from September 4, 1985, and can be exchanged

for **new sheqelim** at commercial banks and Bank of Israel branches. Other coins and banknotes of the existing sheqel series will continue to be legal tender during a one-year transitional period, as explained below.

In accordance with the law, if the last digit of the amount payable is a fraction of an agora (**new sheqel** series), it will be rounded off as follows: if it is less than half an agora, it will be rounded down (i.e. the fraction will be dropped); if it is half an agora or more, it will be rounded up to the nearest agora (see the example below).

Why was the currency changed?

The changing of the currency is a technical step intended to simplify currency calculations (computers, meters, cash registers), facilitate cash payments and financial recording, as well as to save on the cost of producing banknotes and coins.

Why the name "new sheqel"?

As far back as 1969 the Knesset decided that the currency of Israel would be called the "sheqel" — a name rooted in ancient Jewish sources. The new name reflects the desire not to depart from tradition and the intention of the legislator.

In which currency should you pay?

For a period of one year from the date on which the law went into effect (until September 4, 1986) payments may be made in either existing sheqelim or **new sheqelim**. After this transitional period the existing sheqel will cease to be legal tender, and all payments must be made in **new sheqelim**. The 1 agora, 1 sheqel, and 5 sheqelim coins ceased to be legal tender upon enactment of the law, and they can be exchanged at commercial banks and Bank of Israel branches during a two-year period (until September 4, 1987).

How can coins be exchanged?

Banknotes and coins of the existing sheqel series can be exchanged for **new sheqelim** and agorot at commercial banks and Bank of Israel branches without charge. Even after the banknotes and coins of the existing sheqel series cease to be legal tender (September 4, 1986), commercial banks and Bank of Israel branches will continue to exchange them for **new sheqelim** for an additional year, until September 4, 1987.

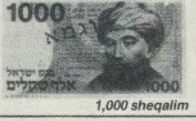
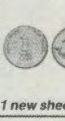
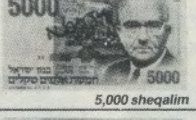
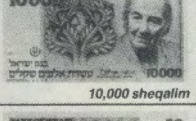
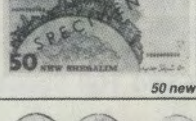
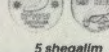
How should checks be written?

Until December 31, 1985 the existing checkbooks, which carry the symbol IS, will be used, and the amounts will be denominated only in existing sheqelim. From January 1, 1986 only new checkbooks, which will be issued by commercial banks to the public and will carry the new symbol (NIS), may be used, and the amounts must be denominated in **new sheqelim**.

How should prices be displayed?

Until December 31, 1985 prices must be displayed in existing sheqelim, but the price in **new sheqelim** may also be displayed alongside. From January 1, 1986 prices must be displayed in **new sheqelim** only.

THE EXISTING SHEQEL AND THE NEW SHEQEL

(There are also banknotes in these denominations)		=	
	10 sheqelim		1 agora
		=	
	50 sheqelim		5 agorot
		=	
	100 sheqelim		10 agorot
		=	
	500 sheqelim		1/2 new sheqel
		=	
	1,000 sheqelim		1 new sheqel
		=	
	5,000 sheqelim		5 new sheqelim
		=	
	10,000 sheqelim		10 new sheqelim
		=	
	50 new sheqelim		50 new sheqelim
		=	
	5 sheqelim		1 sheqel
		=	
	1 sheqel		10 agorot

The size of the banknotes and coins displayed here is not their actual size.

How should sums be rounded?

Until December 31, 1985 prices will be stated, as mentioned, in existing sheqelim. The total amount of the purchase, but not each separate item, will be rounded off as follows:

★ An amount of 5 existing sheqelim or more will be rounded up to the nearest agora.

★ An amount of less than 5 existing sheqelim will be ignored.

Example: Suppose you have bought the following items:

	Price in existing sheqelim
Item 1	525
Item 2	22
Total	547

The total price in **new sheqelim** is 55 agorot (rounded up).

Example: Suppose you have bought the following items:

	Price in existing sheqelim
Item 1	431
Item 2	22
Total	453

The total price in **new sheqelim** is 45 agorot (rounded down). If you have bought only one item, its price will be rounded in the same way.

How should calculations be translated into new sheqelim?

The following rules will help you during the initial period:

★ Look at the portrait and the color and pay accordingly.

The new NIS 5 and NIS 10 banknotes have the same design, color, and size as the equivalent value banknotes of the existing sheqel series: IS 5,000 and IS 10,000. Both the NIS 5 note and the IS 5,000 note bear the likeness of Levi Eshkol, and the dominant color is blue; the NIS 10 note and the IS 10,000 note bear the likeness of Golda Meir, and the dominant color is orange; the newly issued NIS 50 note bears the likeness of Shmuel Y. Agnon, and the dominant color is purple.

★ Drop the zeros

Express in **new sheqelim** the sum denominated in thousands of existing sheqelim.

Example:
IS 15,000 = NIS 15
IS 1,735,000 = NIS 1,735

★ Drop the last digit and express in agorot

When the sum is less than a thousand existing sheqelim, it will be translated into agorot as follows:

IS 950 = 950 agorot

IS 80 = 80 agorot

★ Round the last digit (see above, "How should sums be rounded?")

Tourists can obtain further information from any Israel Government tourist information office.

★ In case of any discrepancy between the explanatory notes and the law or regulation, the law or regulation is binding.



The New Banknotes.

The 5 and 10 NEW SHEQALIM notes are identical with the 5000 and 10000 Sheqalim notes which they replace. The designation "NEW SHEQALIM" in the three languages replaces the words Sheqalim. The Arabic inscription reads "Sheqel Je-did." The notes are dated 1985-5745.

50 NEW SHEQALIM.

This new banknote shows on the obverse and in the watermark the effigy of Samuel Joseph Agnon, recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1966. At right reading up is his name and the date 5648-5730 (1888-1970). Below is the mark for

the blind, a pentagon. The other particulars are similar to those of the 5 and 10 NEW SHEQALIM notes.

Reverse: Inside a half circle the titles of books written by the author. Various buildings which have connections with his writings. Other reverse particulars are similar to those of the 5 and 10 NEW SHEQALIM notes. The main colour of the note is violet. The look-through emblem is a Star of David.

The old 1 agora, 1 sheqel, and 5 sheqalim coins are no longer legal tender. They may be exchanged at the bank. The other coins and banknotes remain legal tender until 4 September 1986, and will be accepted by the Bank of Israel until 4 September 1987.



Golda Meir

HOW TO UNDERSTAND THE NEW SHEQALIM

by D. Bernard Hoenig

So there's a new currency in Israel. Tell me, what's so difficult to understand? The "New Shekels", as they are called are obtained by a little *Shekelectomy*. Just snip off three zeroes from IS 1,000; before you can say "dollar bill," you have the NS 1 which means *One New Shekel*.

Soon, they say, there will be new 50 and 100 Shekel notes—a veritable *Gan Eden* for the numismatist. Did you notice the look on Golda's new

10 Shekel face? Listen, I'd cry too if my 10,000 dollar bill was now worth only ten bucks.

So what's all the fuss about? It's so simple. When you go below 1,000 Shekels, lop off one zero to get to the new Agorot. 500 Shekels thus evolve into 50 New Agorot, thus eliminating the historical *Chatzi Shekel*.

Wait a minute! What do you mean by "New Agorot"? The previous series of Agorot coins already says



Nobel Prize Winner Samuel Joseph Agnon.

"New Agorot". There must be some mistake! The new coinage will probably be named "New New Agorot". Nu, nu, I'm even getting confused.

Look at it this way. If we start with the old Lira currency it may be easier to understand. As all know, One Lira became 10 New Agorot five years ago. That was a tenth of the Old Shekel which is now obsolete, newly replaced with the New Shekel worth 1,000 Old Shekels!

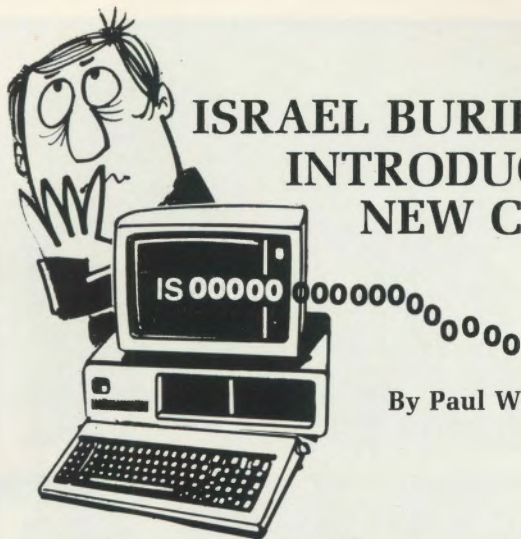
Hold on! Maybe we shouldn't use the words "Old Shekel". After all, an Old Shekel used to be a 2,000 year old silver coin. The Not-so-old Shekel had no silver in it ... with the exception of the commemorative

Shekels which were sold for more than a real Shekel (I mean the "IS" Shekel, not the old ancient one).

Finance Minister Modai said it all when he declared (*The Jerusalem Post*, August 26th) that "the move has already had a positive psychological effect." He was right! Everyone is going positively nuts over the change!

The solution? Bring back the Prutah. Remember that beautiful coin? One thousand Prutot equalled one old Lira which equalled

THE END?



ISRAEL BURIES SHEQEL, INTRODUCES NEW CURRENCY

By Paul Wolfers, Israel

Computers became clogged with figures too large to be compiled in computer memories. The amounts used for daily purchases were too large for cash registers used in most stores. The psychological effect: People treated the national currency with little respect, if not worse. Even though the Sheqel was officially Israel's national currency, for many transactions the US dollar was used.

Two banknotes from the 'old' Sheqel series survived. Golda again appears, this time on a 10 New Sheqalim (10000 Sheqalim) banknote. Levi Eshkol survived the onslaught and he graces the 5 New Sheqalim banknote (previously 5000 Sheqalim). The new denomination of 50 New Sheqalim bears the effigy of Shmuel Yossef Agnon (1888-1970), Israeli writer and Nobel Laureate. On its obverse Agnon is depicted against the background of books. The reverse shows both an impression of an Eastern European Jewish village, surrounded by Jerusalem's skyline. Both are subjects in Agnon's many works.

Understanding that the changeover would cause substantial confusion, the Bank of Israel embarked on a nationwide publicity campaign to

explain the reasons and techniques of the operation. Special short TV spots were prepared and large ads appeared in the local press.

The whole operation will take about one year to complete. Until 12/31/85, prices may be quoted in either the old or new currency. As from 1/1/86, all prices must be displayed in New Sheqalim, and all monetary transactions will have to be calculated accordingly.

First we had the Lira, then the Sheqel, and now the New Sheqel. What will come next? Israel and the world waits.

One thousand 'old' Sheqalim is now worth 1 New Sheqel. In the wake of the changeover, 3 low-denomination coins are to be withdrawn altogether, 2 banknotes are replaced by coins, and a new high-denomination banknote is added to the new series.

The new 50 Sheqalim banknote had a face value of \$33 on the day of issue.

Preparations for the changeover were made in deep secrecy. The new banknotes were printed, in line with tradition, by the famous Dutch printing house of Joh. Enschede & Zn. of Haarlem. The new coins were minted by various foreign mints in order to keep the whole operation secret.

In order to avoid panic, finance minister Yitzhak Modai called a press conference on Sunday, August 25, 1985 to explain that the operation was "purely technical."

Reasons for the change are numerous.

At present, the 'old' Sheqel is worth .00067 US dollars, making it together with the Bolivian peso and Italian lira, one of the lowest-valued currencies in the world.

The cost of minting Israel's Sheqel trade coins exceeded by far their intrinsic metal value. The same applied to some of the lower-denominated banknotes. It cost the Bank of

Israel IS 2500 to print one IS 1000 banknote.

When replacing banknotes, coins that were always larger than those previously issued had to be minted. The 50 and 100 Sheqalim coins were too large and heavy. One needed 4 100 Sheqel coins for a IS 400 local bus fare.

Astronomical payroll figures had become commonplace. Salaried workers would display payslips totalling 1,000,000 Sheqel monthly pay. The Israel state budget runs into the trillions of sheqalim. Basic commodities such as a tin of coffee, a tube of toothpaste, even a newspaper, would run into 4-digit figures.

ISRAEL'S MONEY & MEDALS

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CHASING AFTER THE SHEKEL



Jerusalem—"You want to know what inflation means? It means my 12-year old daughter coming to me (in the summertime) and asking if we could do some Hannukah shopping," said one Israeli. "She said, 'because of the inflation, I don't want to get stuck.' So we went shopping—four months ahead of time."

Israel's 400 percent annual inflation rate has alarmed economists . . . as it posed new tests for Israeli ingenuity, often chronicled in stories of coping that are exchanged in long bank lines. Even the lines are part of the stories; some Israelis are there just to check their bank balances.

"With the value of the shekel falling about 1 percent a day, the idea is to end the month with a zero balance," said a Hebrew University professor. Israelis can also deposit their wages in dollar accounts, out of inflation's reach. Although they are barred from drawing the dollars except for a trip abroad, they can convert them back into shekels. And if they find that too cumbersome, they can go to one of the "black dollar" dealers.

Israelis keep up with inflation through an indexing system that may contribute to the problem. When the *Central Bureau of Statistics* reported that its consumer price index had climbed 12.4 percent in July (1984)—after 13 and 14 percent rises in the previous months—it automatically meant a 9.9 percent wage increase for Israeli workers in September (1984). The formula once led to quarterly wage adjustments, but inflation

is moving so rapidly that any rise over 12 percent triggers a monthly wage increase.

In Israel, the shekel price of some goods changes as often as twice a day. A tank of gas now costs 30,000 shekels, an amount that five years ago was enough to buy a new car.

Such inflation can create some bizarre side-effects. Postage rates change monthly, and there is a stamp for domestic use that has no denomination—its cost simply goes up each month. The same goes for telephone tokens. Credit card users are billed twice a month instead of once to deal with Israelis who cluster their purchases on the 1st and then pay for them with shekels worth less on the 30th.

A man in Tel Aviv who is self-employed said he overpaid his income tax by 110,500 shekels, or about \$2,000, last year, and got a refund of 230,267 shekels in January, six months later. He was not enjoying a windfall, but simply experiencing one more transaction linked to the cost-of-living index.

Such linkage generally protects Israelis against major economic grief. They also protect themselves by turning what might otherwise represent savings into purchases of capital goods. Automobile dealers cannot keep up with demand and video cassette recorders are said to sell better here, where there is only one television station, than anywhere else in the world. Banks adjust their exchange rate twice a day. From a report in *The New York Times*.

KEEPING UP WITH THE TRADE COINAGE OF ISRAEL

By Martin George Morgenstern, NLG

During the runaway inflation in Israel, on February 24th, 1980, the Liriot was discontinued and the shekel came into being. The rate of exchange was 10 old Liriot for each new one shekel.

CHART #1 traces the value of old Lirots and new shekels to the value of the United States dollar. In 1980, five new shekels equalled one U.S. dollar. Today, one thousand and five hundred shekels equal one dollar. Within 5½ years, the value of the shekel has been devalued about 15,000%!

With this type of inflation, now is the best time to start collecting the Israel trade coins.

In my article (*The Shekel*, Jan. 1984), I made the point that the cost of producing the 1 agorot and the 5 agorot and the 10 agorot and the shekel will be more than the face values of the coins. In 1984, the Israel government no longer produced 1 or 5 agorots for its trade coins.

CHART #2 shows the mintage figures of Israel coins for the year 1984. This chart also shows the value those coins in U.S. dollars at the present rate of exchange. The chart also shows the value of the coins if the rate were to be increased.

CHART #2 shows that you could go to an Israeli bank with \$33.39 and purchase all 10 new agorot dated 1984 and receive 500,000 coins: about 150 coins to the penny! Play money cannot be purchased for this amount.

The chart also shows how many U.S. dollars are needed to purchase all the coins of a given denomination of Israel trade coins.

The question is: How long will the Israel government continue to produce ½-shekels, 1 shekels, 5 shekels and 10 shekels?

A.I.N.A. makes study tours to Israel every year. This provides an excellent opportunity for a person to start his trade coins of Israel collection . . . before they are discontinued and become hard-to-find collector items.

CHART #1

DATE	ISRAEL CURRENCY	U.S. FUNDS
May, 1974	One Liriot was equal to	\$.2385
February, 1980	One Liriot was equal to - or -	\$.02
	One shekel was equal to	\$.20
June, 1983	One Liriot was equal to - or -	\$.00218
	One shekel was equal to	\$.0218
October, 1983	One Liriot was equal to - or -	\$.0013319
	One shekel was equal to	\$.013319
July, 1985	One Liriot was equal to - or -	\$.0000668
	One Shekel was equal to	\$.000668

CHART #2

MINTAGE FIGURES OF THE 1984-5744 ISRAEL TRADE COINS

COIN	JERUSALEM MINT	\$1,500 to \$1.00	\$2,000 to \$1.00	\$3,000 to \$1.00	\$4,000 to \$1.00
10 New Agorot	U.S. VALUE IF THE SHEKEL IS EQUAL TO: 500,000\$33.34				
		\$25.00	\$16.67	\$12.50	
½ Shekel	250,000	\$83.34	\$62.50	\$41.67	\$130.00
1 Shekel	2,205,000	\$1,470.00	\$1,102.50	\$735.00	\$551.25
5 Shekel	8,008,000	\$26,693.33	\$20,020.00	\$13,346.67	\$10,010.00
10 Shekel	20,878,000*	\$139,186.67	\$104,390.00	\$69,593.34	\$52,195.00
50 Shekel	6,556,358*	\$218,545.29	\$163,908.95	\$109,272.65	\$81,954.47
100 Shekel	5,320,000	\$388,000.00	\$266,100.00	\$194,000.00	\$133,000.00
10 Herzl Shekels	2,002,500	\$13,343.34	\$10,012.50	\$6,671.67	\$5,006.25
OTTOWA MINT					
1 Shekel	30,000,000	\$20,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$7,500.00
100 Shekels	15,000,000	\$1,000,000.00	\$750,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$375,000.00
CHILE					
5 Shekels	9,000,000	\$30,000.00	\$22,500.00	15,000.00	\$11,250.00

*Figures are not final.

NOTE: Figures from *The Shekel*, May, 1985 issue.

HERE'S A WAY TO LIVE FOREVER

Providing for the American Israel Numismatic Association in your Will is a very important way for you to give support. A bequest to AINA is a meaningful way for you and your good works to live on and on. It will enable us to continue to disseminate information on the interests we share through our publications, our conventions, our educational programs for the dozens of AINA clubs, our study tours to Israel and our planned library.

There are a number of ways to provide for AINA in your will and

at the same time produce substantial estate tax savings. It starts with your designation of AINA to receive cash, coins, books or real property. AINA shares your memory with thousands of numismatists of Tomorrow.

Speak to your Attorney or your Accountant for the details on how to include AINA in your will now. All too soon—its too late.

AMERICAN ISRAEL
NUMISMATIC ASSN.
P.O. Box 25790
Tamarac, Florida 33320

Cancelled Banknotes of the Palestine Currency Board Notes

by Howard M. Berlin, NLG

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During the British Mandate of Palestine, the appointed *Palestine Currency Board* issued banknotes with dates from September 1, 1927 to August 15, 1945 in denominations from 500 mils to 100 pounds. Since all denominations were not issued with every date, there are only 22 different date-denomination combinations available to collectors:

September 1, 1927: 500 mils, 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100 pounds

September 30, 1929: 500 mils, 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100 pounds

April 20, 1939: 500 mils, 1, and 5 pounds

September 7, 1939: 10, and 50 pounds

January 1, 1944: 1, 5, and 10 pounds

September 10, 1942: 100 pounds

August 15, 1945: 500 mils

As with any nations's currency, there have been occasions where specimen banknotes have been printed for approval by the central

bank as well as those notes, once they had served their purpose, earmarked for destruction. This study focuses on these rare Palestine Currency Board specimen and cancelled banknotes.

SPECIMEN BANKNOTES

Previous articles and monographs about the banknotes of the *Palestine Currency Board* published photos of what were undoubtedly specimen notes, although the word "specimen" never appeared on them. These are easily identified by the serial number which contained six zeros after either the prefix letter, such as A or L. Specimen notes currently reside in the collections of the *Ashmolean* and *British Museums* but none are known to exist in private collections.



1927 500 mils "Couper Note"



1927 1 pound "Couper Note"



1927 5 pound "Couper Note"

However, a set of "specimen" notes known as the "Couper Notes" having a serial number containing six zeros also had a cancelled perforation on them. On June 5, 1926, J.E. Shuckburgh, the Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs wrote on behalf of Secretary Amery to Mr. L. Couper, a London lawyer offering him a part-time position on the Palestine Currency Board. The letter said:

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Amery to inform you that he has decided to appoint a Palestine Currency Board to introduce a local Palestine currency based on the pound sterling and generally to provide for and control the supply of currency in Palestine.

The duties of the Board will be generally on the lines of those of the West African Currency Board. Mr. Amery would be very glad if you would accept a seat on the Board, where your knowledge and experience in connection with currency matters would be of the greatest assistance.



1927 10 pound "Couper Note"



1927 50 pound "Couper Note"

I am to add that Mr. Amery proposes that the members of the board (other than members who are serving in the Home Civil Service) should receive remuneration at the rate of £100 a year."

Couper accepted the position in a return letter to Mr. Shuckburgh on June 8th. As a Board member, one of his initial tasks was to select both the designs for the notes as well as the firm that would engrave and print

them. The Board selected the London printing firm of Thomas de la Rue, which prepared specimen notes numbered A000000 bearing the date September 1, 1927. A set of such notes from 500 mils to 50 pounds was presented to Mr. Couper. Each of the five specimen notes had the word "CANCELLED" perforated in small holes in the note's signature block.



500 mils (cancelled) — One of two known.



1 pound (cancelled) — One of three known.



5 pounds (cancelled) — One of two known.



10 pounds (cancelled) — One of two known.

The “Couper” notes remained in the Couper family until 1972 when they were purchased in London by private treaty through the Stanley Gibbons firm by Mr. Sidney L. Olson, an American collector (who is a member of the AINA Board). These notes were then sold by Mr. Olson on August 15, 1978 as a set in a public auction for \$21,500 plus a buyer’s fee to Mr. Arnold Kagan (also of AINA’s Board) to be part of the internationally known Kagan-Meramba Collection of Palestine and Israeli coins, banknotes, and medals.

The original appointment letter to Mr. Couper, as well as a carbon copy of his acceptance letter were included as part of the sale. To the author’s knowledge, this is the only known set of specimen notes in a private collection.

CANCELLED REGULAR ISSUED BANKNOTES

From their original issue of September 1, 1927, banknotes of the Palestine Currency Board were legal tender in Israel until September 15, 1948 although the State of Israel had



50 pounds (cancelled) — One of five known. The cancellation holes were filled in with corresponding portions of a 10-pound note.

been formed on May 14, 1948. Beyond September 15th, all notes were redeemable for an equivalent amount in British pounds on a one-to-one basis. Besides Israel, these banknotes were also legal tender in Egypt (Gaza Strip) until June 9, 1951 and in Trans-Jordan until September 30, 1950.

Palestine Currency Board banknotes were redeemed as late as 1974, and the *Board* still exists formally today in London. When redeemed, the notes were rubber stamped "CANCELLED" by hand on both sides and then folded in half vertically whereby a series of holes were manually punched in a random pattern. The notes were then to be cut in half and shipped to London for destruction. The two halves of the notes were shipped separately in order to reduce insurance costs. However, no records were kept of the serial numbers of notes redeemed, cancelled, and destroyed by the *Redemption Board*.

Of the banknotes that were redeemed, stamped, and hole-punched, only 14 are known to have survived destruction. These are in private collections. Of these private

collections, there are only two which have the complete type set of cancelled notes from 500 mils to 50 pounds.

In order of their denominations, the 14 are recognized by the following serial numbers:

500 Mils

A732831 — September 1, 1927

H200590 — April 20, 1939

1 Pound

A019287 — September 1, 1927

A843233 — September 1, 1927

E632637 — September 30, 1929

5 Pounds

A790295 — September 30, 1929

D658698 — January 1, 1944

10 Pounds

A762930 — September 7, 1939

B894815 — January 1, 1944

50 Pounds

A008829 — September 30, 1929

A024551 — September 7, 1939

A025667 — September 7, 1939

2 others exist, serial numbers
presently unknown

To the author's knowledge, the cancelled notes listed are the only ones known to exist. If anyone wishes to add further information, please address all correspondence to P.O. Box 9431, Wilmington, DE 19809.

AINA CONTEST FOR 20TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL

Here's a chance to show your own ideas on medal design—a competition open only to AINA members. Win a cash prize of \$100.00 and have your medal created for international distribution by a prominent Israeli mint—an event in your life you'll always cherish.

Submit your ideas for the obverse, reverse or just one of these to AINA, P.O. Box 25790, Tamarac, FL 33320 before July

1, 1986. Ideas may be submitted as loose sketches or complete artistic detailed drawings. This is not an art skill contest; AINA needs your love, your enthusiasm and your ideas. The engraver will do the rest. But what should this new medal feature besides the AINA symbol (see magazine cover) and the 20th Anniversary year (1987)?

Start your sketching now; submit at any time.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK JUBILEE MEDAL INTRODUCED

Fifty years have passed since the late Leon Recanati, President of the Jewish community of Salonika and a leader of the Zionist movement in Greece, immigrated with his family to Eretz Israel and in April 1935 opened the first office of the Palestine Discount Bank in Tel-Aviv. At that time, more than fifty banks were in operation in the country; at the date of Leon Recanati's death in 1945, the Bank was one of the three largest banking institutions in Israel. After the death of its founder, the Bank continued to build on the solid foundations he had established, developing over the years into one of the 200 largest and most modern commercial banking institutions in the free world.

Today, the Discount Bank Group comprises a thriving banking group of international stature, supplying a full range of domestic and international banking and financial services from a network of 270 branches in Israel and abroad, supported by subsidiary banks and finance companies, agencies and representative offices in Israel, in the Western Hemisphere and in Europe.

Description of the Medal

Obverse: A likeness of the founder, Leon Recanati (1890-1945).

Reverse: Outlines of the cities of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and New York, exemplifying the domestic and international nature of the Bank's operations; various local coins in use during the fifty years of the Bank's



existence; the Bank's logo; the name of the Bank in Hebrew and English; the jubilee years 1935-1985.

Edge: The Corporation's emblem, and its initials. IGCMC and serial number.

Artistic design, engraving and sculpting: Eliezer Weishof.

Minting: Moshe Hecht; Reliefs: Tidhar Dagan.

Details of the medal: Metal Bronze/Diam. 59 mm./Weight: 98g.

THE SHIP OF ONIYAHU — AN ANCIENT HEBREW SHIP COMMEMORATIVE COIN

The Ship of Oniyahu is an ancient Hebrew seal from the 1st Temple period (8th century B.C.E.). It belonged to Oniyahu Ben Meirav who chose for himself the symbol of a sailing vessel.

This seal is a rare historic find, both with regard to the subject as



well as from the point of view of its beauty. It establishes another link in the chain of Jewish history; the mastery of the skill of seafaring.

Although in ancient times the Phoenicians were the Mediterranean seafarers par excellence, the Jews also excelled as a seafaring nation.

This achievement reached its zenith during the rule of King Solomon.

"Zeb'ulun shall dwell at the haven of the sea", we are told by Genesis 49, 13. Subsequently the Bible contains many further references to the subject, such as "She is like the merchants' ships; she bringeth her food from afar" (Prov. 31, 14), and of course the reference is Psalms (107, 23): They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters."

No doubt, the Jews, who dwelled along the seashore, learned the skills of seafaring from the Phoenicians, and they seem to have been excellent pupils. King Solomon's ships went out to sea from Etzion Gever to Africa. The ports of Dor and Jaffa were bustling — as was his entire kingdom.

The vessel depicted on Oniyahu's seal is a beautiful Israelite sailing ship from the 1st Temple period. Notwithstanding its miniscule proportions, it is carved in great detail and shows a striking resemblance to ships of our day; its high prow ends up an animal head, the steering rudder is hinged to its stern and from the deck, the mast protrudes with its sails. Alongside the vessel, a number of round-shaped shields are depicted.

With Solomon's heyday gone, his kingdom split in two, the ships built by Jehoshafat broke down even before setting out to sea, and the Jewish people went into protracted exile. On their return, two millenia later, the circle closed. The ancient maritime tradition was revived: once



more, the Jews excel in the seafaring skill. From Palyam (The Palmah's sea-squads) via the Israeli Navy to Zim, the embodiment of Israel's worldwide commercial fleet and Cherbourg ships, the imprint of Oniyahu's marvellous seal is very much in evidence again — a symbol of rebirth and restoration from bygone days.

Description

Obverse: Sailing vessel from the times of King Solomon, the motif having been taken from an ancient Hebrew seal which belonged to "Oniyahu Ben Meirav". The word "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic.

Reverse: Nominal value: 1 Sheqel, Emblem of the State of Israel, Date of issue 1985.

Edge: smooth. **Finish:** frosted relief on a brilliant background.

Mintmark: Star of David.

Design: Ze'ev Lipman.

Molds: Obverse — Victor Hoster; reverse — S. Kretschmer.

Mint: The Mint of Stuttgart.

Details of the Coin

Catalogue No. 22552308, Metal: Silver 850. Diameter: 30 mm. Weight: 14.4 gr. Nominal value: 1 Sheqel, in accordance with the ancient Hebrew Sheqel whose weight was 14.4 gr. of Silver 850.

ISRAEL ISSUES CAPERNAUM COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Israel has an abundance of holy sites. Yet those of significance for both Jews and Christians are rare. **Kefar Nahum (Capernaum)** is one of them.

The remnants of the handsome synagogue are an attraction to Christian pilgrims and Jews alike in search of their ancestral heritage.

Twice (66 and 132 C.E.), the

mighty Roman empire tried to crush little Judea, physically and spiritually. Twice the local Jews succeeded in overcoming the blow, hanging on to survival. The Kefar Nahum synagogue located at the site of a still earlier one, was built in the 2nd century, then destroyed by the Romans in the 3rd — only to be subsequently rebuilt in all its ornamental Jewish symbolic splendour.

For Christians, the Capernaum synagogue symbolizes the cradle of their faith. On this spot, among the simple fisherman along the shore of Lake Tiberias, Jesus chose to live and to teach. This was the starting point of Jesus's travels; in this synagogue Jesus the Jew would deliver many sermons.

Seventeen hundred years have since elapsed. The Land of Israel knew conquerors and wars, robbers, earthquakes and exile. The remnants of the Capernaum synagogue (discovered at the beginning of this century) are still there to be seen with the Jewish symbols: the Menorah, the Holy Ark, the Shofar (ram's horn), the Star of David, the seven species and the eternal lights.

The Capernaum Synagogue was discovered, piecemeal, by archaeological missions at the end of the last and the beginning of the current centuries. Its final unearthing was by Dr.

Orpheli, a Christian archaeologist of Syrian extraction, who worked on the discovery for 25 years.

About thirty similar synagogues were set up by the well developed 3rd century Jewish community of Galilee. Only a few have been preserved. At the Capernaum excavations, coins, remnants of pottery and glass, writings in Greek and Aramaic and a human skeleton were dug out.

Description of the Coin

Obverse: The remnants of the Capernaum synagogue, with its Jewish symbolic illustrations, with Lake Tiberias as background. "Kefar Nahum" in Hebrew and in Latin characters.

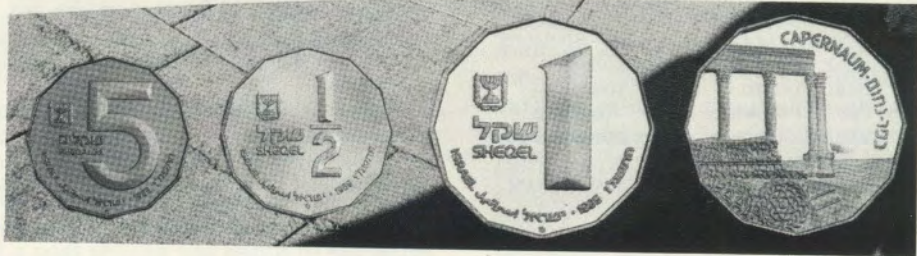
Reverse: the nominal value: 5 sheqalim (gold coin); 1 sheqel (silver Proof coin); ½ sheqel (silver B.U. coin) in Hebrew and Latin characters; Emblem of the State of Israel. "Israel" in Hebrew, English and Arabic, and the date of issue: 1985.

Edge: 12 sections, alluding to the 12 Tribes of Israel.

Design: Obverse — Assaf Berg; reverse — Dan Gelbart.

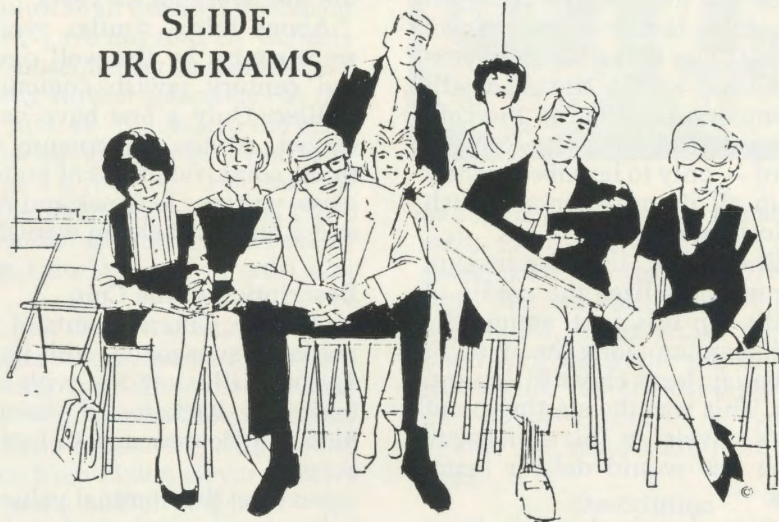
Gypsum Models: Obverse — Hoster; reverse — Dagan.

Mint: Gold — The Mint Of Berne; Silver Proof coin — The Mint of Stuttgart; Silver B.U. coin: The Mint of Paris.



Nominal Value	Metal	Diam. (mm)	Weight (g)	Edge	Max. Quant.
5 Sheqalim	Gold/900 21.6 Carat	22	8.63	milled	4,000
1 Sheqel	Silver/850Proof	30	14.4	milled	9,000
½ Sheqel	Silver/850 BU	23	7.2	smooth	10,000

AINA EDUCATIONAL SLIDE PROGRAMS



A number of years ago, Ben and Claire Abelson of California created the first (five) AINA Slide Programs. These Audio-Visual productions set a professional standard of quality that has been followed to this day by Stanley Yulish and the Cleveland INS and others since they took up the continuation of this fine work.

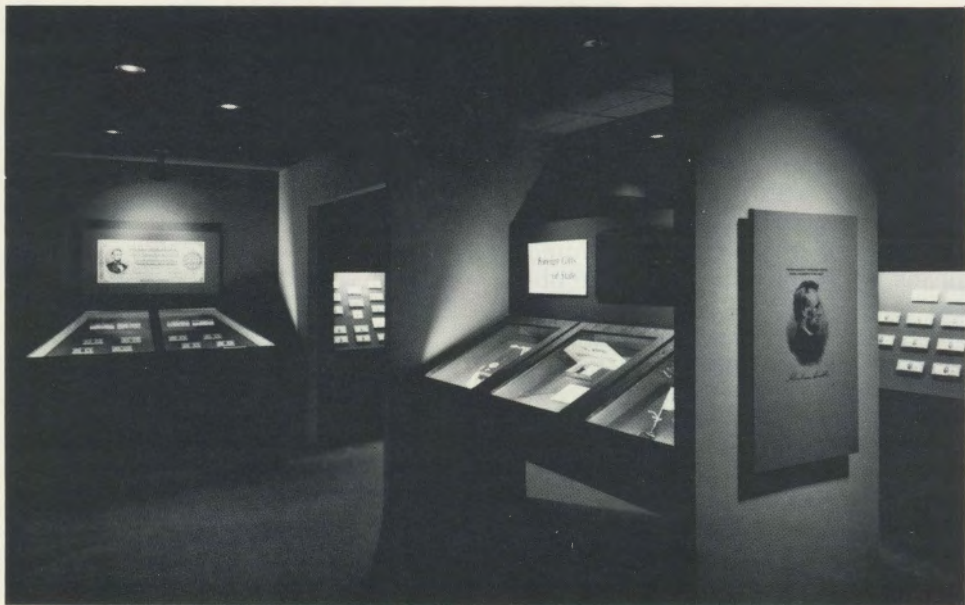
The AINA library has 22 programs Clubs or AINA members seeking

shows for coin clubs or social groups can order request forms from Moe Weinschel, P.O. Box 277, Rockaway Park, NY 11694. No slide program can be sent without an official signed order form.

Clubs are encouraged to incorporate these slide programs with the "Topic of the evening"; clubs that have used them, have found them to be excellent interest stimulators.

LIST OF LECTURES

1. Hebrew Dates—Abelsons
2. Coin Medals of Historic Cities—Abelsons
3. State Medals of Israel—Abelsons
4. 5 Pound Portrait of Israel—Abelsons
5. 10 Pound Portrait of Israel—Abelsons
6. Formation of Israel Defense Forces—Sanford Brown
7. Paper Money of Israel—Richard Wengel
8. My Favorite Medals—Max Galdstone
9. Numismatic Reflections of Ghetto Lodz—Stan Yulish
10. Israel's Stamps and Coins—Al Friedberg & Stan Yulish
11. Profile of the Interim Period (Israel 1948-1950)
12. Symbols on Coins—Ray Nolan & Henry Bloser
13. Masada—Stan Yulish
14. Judaic Portrait Medals—Harry Flower
15. Jewish Medals of Interest—Stan Yulish
16. Judah Magnes Museum, Jewish American Hall of Fame. The First Decade—Mel Wacks
17. Trade Coins of Israel—Zerder & Dr. Emanuel Rubin
18. The Modern Maccabees—Milt Shapiro
19. Herzl and the Jewish Bank—Stan Yulish
20. The Israel Air Force from the Beginning—Numismatically Speaking, Sanford Brown.
21. Israel Coins and Medals Reflect Jewish History & Traditions—Written and Designed by Tamar Grand, Produced by Dr. Samuel Grand, Advisor—Nahum Hachen.
22. 35mm MOVIE "SONS OF LIBERTY" Story of Chaim Salomon. Starring Claude Raine and an all-star Cast.



Coin displays at meetings lead to permanent coin collections in museums.

HOW TO COLLECT ISRAEL COINS

There are many ways to collect the coins of Israel. Some collectors seek one coin of each denomination, date, and variety—a *complete set*. Such a collection would include every date, mint and variety of the trade coins plus a BU (brilliant uncirculated) and Proof coin (when issued) of every commemorative coin, including the gold. Many thousands of dollars would be needed to form a complete collection now, so only a very wealthy collector would attempt to start one.

Another way to collect is to form a type set, including one coin of each design but not of each date or variety. This collection shows what the coinage of Israel looks like, a search at a cost within the reach of far more collectors.

One of each design of the trade coins would be included (not much different from a date set for the *pruta* series, but much shorter for the *agorot* and *sheqel* series) plus a BU (or Proof) of each commemorative issue.

To further limit the collection, the gold coins could be omitted; the writer excludes all gold coins minted after 1933 from his collection on the grounds that gold has not really been used for money since then. This brings down the cost of a nearly complete collection considerably.

A third way to collect is series collecting. This omits the trade coins (except as a side collection) and focuses on the various series of commemorative and special issues of Israel. For many series, it is relatively easy to obtain completeness on a type set basis. You can define a series to suit yourself. The new *sheqel* commemoratives have been issued for a short time only, so that would be a good place to start. Or you might like to tackle the Hanukka coins. This long series can be divided into several sub-series: (1) the 1 pound coins, 1958-63 (6 coins, some very cheap, some very expensive); (2) the 5 pound coins; (3) the 10 pound coins, 1974-77 (4 coins, 3 cheap and

1 expensive); (4) the 25 pound coin, 1978 (cheap); (5) the 100 pound coin, 1979 (not too expensive); and (6) the 1 sheqel coins. The *Pidyon HaBen* series, 1970-77, is another good one to start as it is finished and contains no rarities.

A final way to collect, and perhaps the best for a beginner of limited means, is *theme collecting*. The object is to assemble a set of coins illustrating a particular theme, such as religious festivals and observances, books of the Bible, the history of modern Israel, war and peace, or Israel's raging inflation. Such a collection has several advantages, apart from its generally low cost: foreign and ancient coins and tokens can be used to round out the collection, original collections like this are great for exhibits and coin club programs and are sure to bring their owner a lot of recognition if well done, and—best of all—they encourage thinking and study and teach a lesson to anyone who views them.

Here are some suggestions for theme collections of Israel coins:



Religious Festivals and Observances (Moderate Cost)

1. *Pidyon HaBen* — 10 pounds 1970-74, 25 pounds 1975-77 PH1-8
2. *Bar Mitzvah* — 5 pounds 1961 A-4 Bar Mitzvah
3. *Purim* — ½ pound 1962 HS-2 "Half Shekel—Purim"
4. *Hanukkah* — 10 pounds 1977 H-12 Hanukkah (others of this series could be substituted)

Books of the Bible (Not Too Expensive)

1. *The Torah* — 10 pounds 1974 A-17 (Torah scroll) — 5 pounds 1961 A-4 (Torah scrolls within Holy Ark) — 10 pounds 1968 A-11 (Torah scrolls within the Temple)

Genesis — 50 pruta 1949 P-16 (vine leaf) — *Genesis* 9:20 — 25 pruta 1949 P-12 (bunch of grapes) — *Genesis* 9:20

Exodus — 10 pounds 1971 SI-2 Freedom — *Exodus* 5:1, 7:16, etc. quoted — 10 pounds 1970-74 PH-1-5 *Pidyon HaBen* — *Exodus* 34:20 quoted

— 1 pound 1963-67 A100-1-4 (Menorah) — *Exodus* 25:31-40

Leviticus — 1 sheqel 1981 (vessel for holding the Omer) — *Leviticus* 23:10-13

Numbers — 25 pounds 1976-77 PH-7-8 — verse relating to *Numbers* 3:40 quoted

Deuteronomy — 10 pounds 1969 A-12 Shalom — *Deuteronomy* 34:6 quoted

— 1 agora 1960-79 A1 (barley) — *Deuteronomy* 8:8

— 5 agorot 1960-79 A5 (pomegranate) — *Deuteronomy* 8:8

2. The Prophets

I Kings — 10 pounds 1967 SI-1 Victory (wall of Temple) — *I Kings* 6:1-7

Isaiah — 5 pounds 1962 A-5 Negev — *Isaiah* 27:6 quoted

Jeremiah — 5 pounds 1959 A-2 Exiles — *Jeremiah* 31:17 quoted

3. The Writings

Psalms — 50 pounds 1979 A-22 Mother — *Psalms* 113:9 quoted

— 25 agorot 1960-79 A25 (lyre) — *Psalms* 150:4

Esther — ½ pound 1962 HS-2 Purim — *Esther* 9:26-28

4. The Books of the Maccabees

1 *Maccabees* — 1 pound 1961 H-4 Hanukkah — illustrates 1 *Maccabees* 1:42-46

2 *Maccabees* — 1 pound 1958 H-1 Hanukkah — illustrates 2 *Maccabees* 10:1-8

This list is not exhaustive, as many subjects can be found in more than one book. Also, foreign and ancient coins could be added to expand the references.



The History of Modern Israel

Easy to Start, Very Expensive to Complete

1. 10 pounds 1970 A-13 Mikveh Israel 1870-1970
2. 5 pounds 1960 A-3 Herzl, Founder of Modern Zionism 1897
3. 1 pound 1960 H-2 Kibbutz Degania 1910-1960
4. 10 pounds 1973 A-16 Israel's Declaration of Independence 1948

5. 25 pounds 1974 SI-3 David Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel 1948-53, 1955-60, and 1961-63
6. 25 pounds 1975 A-18 Israel Bonds 1950
7. 5 pounds 1967 A-10 Opening of Port of Eilat 1956
8. 5 pounds 1959 A-2 Ingathering — Immigration to Israel
9. 1 pound 1960 H-3 Hadassah Medical Center, Jerusalem
10. 5 pounds 1962 A-5 Industrialization of the Negev
11. 5 pounds 1963 A-6 Seafaring Development
12. 5 pounds 1964 A-7 Israel Museum Opening 1964
13. 5 pounds 1965 A-8 Opening of the Knesset Building 1965
14. 10 pounds 1967 SI-1 Victory in the Six-Day War 1967
15. 10 pounds 1968 A-11 Reunification of Jerusalem 1967
16. 10 pounds 1971 A-14 Science-Based Industries
17. 10 pounds 1972 A-15 Israeli Aviation
18. 200 pounds 1980 A-23 Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty 1979
19. 2 sheqels 1981 A-24 Hebrew Book Publishing in Israel



War and Peace in Israel

Not Too Expensive

The War of Independence — 1948

1. Hagana Defense Token (Kofer Hayishuv) Haffner p. 357—issued to provide financial support to the Jewish Defense Forces (Hagana) in 1938
2. 10 pounds 1973 A-16 Declaration of Independence—25th Anniversary (Coins of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria of this era could be included.)

The Sinai Campaign — 1956

3. Egypt 25 piastres 1956 Y 98 Suez Canal Nationalization
4. Egypt 50 piastres 1956 Y 99 Evacuation of the British
5. 5 pruta Shekim (Army Stores) emergency small change token 1956 Haffner 17, p. 356—issued for military use during the Sinai Campaign
6. 5 pounds 1967 A-10 Opening of Port of Eilat After Sinai Campaign, 1956-1966

The Six-Day War 1967

7. 10 pounds 1967 SI-1 Victory in Six-Day War
8. 10 pounds 1968 A-11 Reunification of Jerusalem 1967
9. 10 pounds 1969 A-12 Shalom—peace after Six-Day War (Any of the Nasser commemoratives of Egypt—Y 134-136—might also be included.)

The Yom Kippur War — 1973

10. Egypt 1 pound 1974 Y 152 "Victory Over Israel" in Yom Kippur War (The 5 and 10 piastres of this set, Y 150-151, might also be included or substituted. All three coins have the same design, an Egyptian soldier crossing the Suez Canal.)

Peace Treaty With Egypt — 1979

11. 200 pounds 1980 A-23 Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty 1979
12. Egypt 1 pound 1980 Singing Peace Treaty With Israel (There are also a few "Non-Circulating Legal Tender" coins from other countries commemorating the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty. They are of less interest than the coins issued by the principals to the treaty.)

Israel's Raging Inflation

Moderate Cost

1. 100 pruta 1949 copper-nickel P-20
2. 100 pruta 1954 nickel-clad steel P-22
3. 10 agorot 1960 aluminum-bronze A10-1
4. 1 new agora 1980 aluminum (all = 1/10 pound)
or
1. 1 pound 1958 H-1 Hanukka
2. 5 pounds 1972 H-7 Hanukka
3. 10 pounds 1974 H-9 Hanukka
4. 25 pounds 1978 H-13 Hanukka
5. 100 pounds 1979 H-14 Hanukka (all same size)



Coins on Coins

Cheap to Expensive Depending on Completeness

Hasmonaeen Dynasty

1. 1 pruta 1949 P-3 — Alexander Jannaeus (103-76 B.C.E.), Meshorer 8
2. 5 sheqels 1981 — John Hyrcanus II (76-40 B.C.E.), Meshorer 25

Herodian Dynasty

3. 1 agora 1960-80 A1 — Agrippa I (42/3 C.E.), Meshorer 88



First Revolt (Jewish-Roman War)

4. 500 pruta 1949 P-27—one shekel 67 C.E., Meshorer 151
5. 1 pound 1967-79 A100-5 — A100-17—one shekel 67 C.E., Meshorer 151
6. 1 sheqel 1981 — one shekel 68 C.E., Meshorer 154
7. ½ pound 1962 HS-2 — half shekel 68 C.E., Meshorer 155
8. 50 pruta 1949 P-16 — pruta 68 C.E., Meshorer 156
9. 250 pruta 1949 P-25 — quarter shekel 69 C.E., Meshorer 160
10. 10 pounds 1973-74, 25 pounds 1975 Pid-yon HaBen — one shekel various dates

Bar-Cochba Rebellion

11. 10 pruta 1949 P-8 — large bronze 132/3 C.E., Meshorer 169
12. 100 pruta 1949-55, P-20, 21 — medium bronze 132/3 C.E., Meshorer 170

13. 10 agorot 1960-79 A10 — medium bronze 132/3 C.E., Meshorer 170
14. 5 pruta 1949 P-5 — medium bronze 132/3 C.E., Meshorer 172
15. 10 pounds 1968 A-11 Jerusalem—tetradrachm 133/4 C.E., Meshorer 181
16. 10 pruta 1952 P-9 — denarius 134/5 C.E., Meshorer 202
17. 25 mils 1949 P-2 — denarius 134/5 C.E., Meshorer 207
18. 25 pruta 1949 P12 — denarius 134/5 C.E., Meshorer 207
19. 25 agorot 1960-79 A25 — denarius 134/5 C.E., Meshorer 209

Note: Only major design elements have been included. Other coins could be added if minor elements such as wreaths and stars are considered.

You can probably think of some other themes yourself. Happy collecting!



IGCAM NEW YEAR MEDALLION HONORS 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF JEWISH SOLDIERS FIGHTING NAZIS; AINA MEDAL TO HONOR STATUE OF LIBERTY.

All paid-up members of AINA will be receiving two historic numismatic items as gifts from AINA and the IGCAM, announced Morris Bram, President of AINA. Both the 1986 New Years Medallion from the IGCAM and the Membership Medal from AINA will have been struck in Israel.

The AINA medal will feature the AINA emblem and the year with the reverse honoring the anniversary of the Statue of Liberty and the contribution of the Jewish poet Emma Lazarus whose words, "Give me your poor . . ." have come to symbolize the national ideas of our pluralistic society.

The IGCAM token (illustrated) features the statue on display at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. It honors the hundreds of thousands of Jewish soldiers and partisans of 1939-1945 who fell in the battles against the Nazis. "Glory be to the Jewish Soldiers & Partisans 1939-1945" is repeated in English and Hebrew.

The gifts will ship shortly after the start of the New Year. Make sure you pay your dues promptly.

CHANUKAH GELT GIFTS HELP LAUNCH NEW YOUNG NUMISMATISTS



Here's an exciting way to bring Israel to the youth of your family—or simply to extend your own numismatic collections with the new, now-superceded coinage of Israel . . . the actual coins you would have used if you lived in Israel.

AINA has brought to America the recent trade coins with designs which bring the story of Israel's early and contemporary life. These coins are the coins with the effigies of leading figures of recent Jewish history and of the coins of the past. Tell the story of the coins; they become not only gratefully appreciated Chanukah gifts but also the basis for a love of Jewish history and the joy of numismatics for young and old.

These coins have been priced so that you won't break the piggy-bank to order a few for the children and some for yourself. They make wonderful surprise gifts on all kinds of minor occasions—whether for the family or for fellow members of your numismatic societies.

These coins include such wonders as a coin of the period of Mattathias Antigonus, a ruler of Israel 40BCE . . . over 2000 years ago and the holiday of Hannukah so that Israelis would have Chanukah gelt.

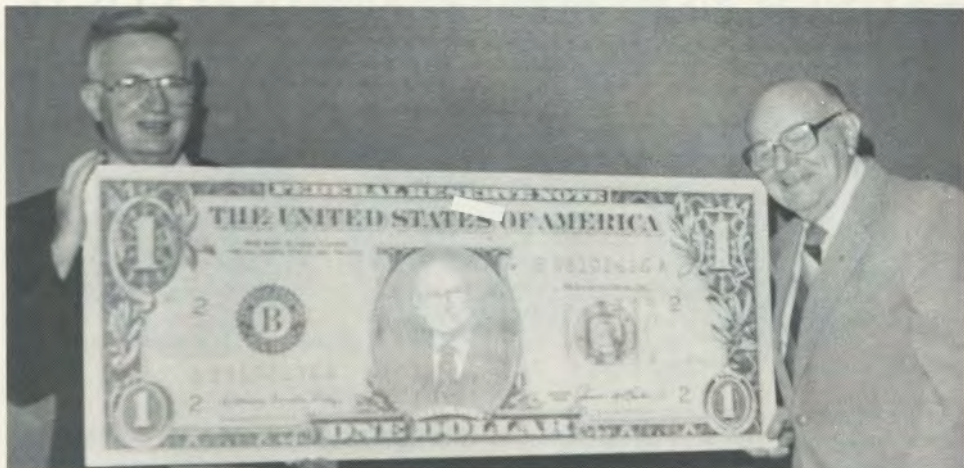
You'll find an effigy of Theodore Herzl who dreamed of the State of Israel over 60 years before it became a reality. On these coins you'll find Ben Gurion who gave leadership to the new state . . . and you'll find Jabotinsky who fought battles to make it possible for a Ben-Gurion one day to lead the country to its new life.

Check the list below. Quantities of all of these old shekels are limited. Order today in quantities that will help you share your hobby of Israel's numismatics in the years ahead.

Redemption of Zion: 50 Sheqalim.	.75
A reproduction of coin of Mattathias Antigonus:	
100 Sheqalim.	1.25
Hannukah: 10 Sheqalim.	.35
Hannukah: 100 Sheqalim.	1.50
T. Herzl: 10 Sheqalim.	.50
Ben Gurion: 50 Sheqalim.	1.00
Z. Jabotinsky: 100 Sheqalim.	1.50

Orders of \$15.00 or more only will be accepted. Prices include postage and handling.

SEPTEMBER CONVENTION HONORS WI



Morris Bram, president of AINA found himself in the midst of an Educational Forum presentation by George Gilbert in this specially prepared Bram Dollar Bill.



Exhibit winners (l. to r.) Jack Garfield, Alan R. Weinberg; Howard M. Berlin; Larry Gentile, Jr. and Julius Turoff were awarded specially prepared Convention Mugs to honor the event.



Volunteers honored at a Sunday breakfast included Faye Stern; Barbara Druck; Beverly Karten; Josh Karten; Florence Turoff and Sidney Goldfield.

INNERS AND WORKERS AT N.Y. SHOW

SEPTEMBER AINA CONVENTION ATTRACTS LARGE AUDIENCE

The Greater New York Currency and Coin Convention held in early September at the Omni Park Central in New York City featured a number of well-attended activities starting with an active four-day bourse; a specially active Young Numismatists Day; an auction and an educational forum, announced Moe Weinschel, *General Chairman*.

Exhibits included both competitive and non-competitive displays in which a four-case display of actual Palestine Mandate notes from Howard M. Berlin of Wilmington, DE and a Julius Turoff display on the Trans-Atlantic cable won special attention.

The Educational Forum on Saturday, September 7th featured Morris Bram as moderator, and George Gilbert and Julius Turoff as speakers. Mr. Gilbert combined his love for camera collecting with numismatics, presenting an exciting talk on "Pleasure From Your Coin Collection." Mr. Turoff spoke on "The Transatlantic Cable of 1858," and he showed pieces of the first and final cable.

Awards were presented by General Chairman, Moe Weinschel to Morris Bram as moderator, and to George Gilbert, Julius Turoff as speakers. Each talk and exhibit was highlighted with pictures.

A special feature of the convention's Sunday breakfast was the honoring of the many volunteers from the five boroughs of New York City, Long Island, Westchester but also from as far as Florida. They made the behind-scenes activities of dealer relations, visitor registration, exhibit judging, bourse communications management and similar necessary details a smooth professional undertaking.



Morris Bram presents a special plaque award to Morty Zerder.



Young Numismatists who won Exhibit Awards included (l. to r.) Greg Lyon; Edward Canty and Jason Samuel in the program directed by Larry Gentile, Jr.



Chairman Moe Weinschel presented a surprise award to president Morris Bram with speaker George Gilbert watching.

AINA AT ANA



AINA was active and present at the annual convention of the American Numismatic Assn. which in August of 1985 convened in Baltimore, MD. A team of AINA executives and their wives assisted at the AINA table or met with leaders of the numismatic world on behalf of AINA interest.

Top: At the AINA table, l. to r.: Florence Turoff; Lena Bram and Aida Weinschel.

Center: On the Convention floor, l. to r.: J.J. Pitman, a past ANA President; sculptor Paul Vincze; Morris Bram and numismatist James Charleson.

Bottom: Bringing greeting to AINA, l. to r.: Margo Russell, retiring Editor Coin World who was specially honored at the Convention and Virginia Culver, a past president of the ANA.

CONVENTION cont.

Awards for Volunteer Service to this and past conventions were made to:

Faye Stern, Sidney Goldfield and Florence Turoff — Registration; Barbara Druck and Beverly and Joshua Karten — Convention Communications.

FIRST PLACE EXHIBIT WINNERS

Israel: Jack Garfield, Miami Beach, FL — "Ben-Gurion".

Medals: Shirley Garfield, Miami Beach, FL — "Entebbe".

General: Alan R. Weinberg, Bronx, NY — "Jason Islands".

Ancient: Larry Gentile, Jr., New Rochelle, NY — "Coins of the Bible".

Tokens: George Cuhas — "Boy Scout Tokens".

Paper Money: Howard M. Berlin, Wilmington, DE — "British Mandate".

NON-COMPETITIVE DISPLAY

Julius Turoff, Queens NY — "The Trans-Atlantic Cable".

YOUNG NUMISMATISTS

U.S. First Place: Jason Samuels, NYC — "John F. Kennedy".

U.S. Second Place: Greg Lyon, NYC — "Jefferson War Nickels".

Foreign First Place: Edward Canty, Mamaroneck, NY — "Ireland".

Foreign Second Place: Matt Zuckerman, Scarsdale, NY — "Constantine".

Medals, First Place: Ernest Wright, Jr. White Plains, NY — "Washington".

ISRAEL BANK ROBBERY HAS SURPRISE BASIS

About half of the 1.3 billion Israeli sheqalin taken in the biggest heist in Israel's history has been recovered with the arrest of 12 persons in late September.

The heist took place Aug. 27, when several masked men grabbed money being taken to the Mizrahi Bank branch at Bar-Ilan University in Ramat Gan.

The two couriers who were held up said that they worked for yeshivot and other religious institutions, moving funds from one bank to another to earn daily interest at both banks.

HOLIDAY BOOK GIFTS FROM THE AINA BOOKSHELF

With the holidays ahead, it's time to think about the best kind of gift of them all—education, information, culture, learning the thrill of fine literature. Books – books – books.

AINA has made special arrangements with a number of publishers to bring tremendous book values to its members—actual cash savings on books no longer available in your local book center and books that will cherish forever on a library shelf.

There's a range from numismatic books to enrich your knowledge as a collector, American history, Jewish history, and technical numismatic works for the beginner who wants to acquire the knowledge to become the local expert. Some of the books are classic reprints; others are for the novice collector.

Every book is a value; everyone is potentially a wonderful gift at a modest price. A complete Jewish encyclopedia for under \$20.00? An American history for \$5.00. Take advantage of these books while our limited quantities last. Prices include shipping; order from AINA today.

An Epic Sculpture—The Medallic History of the Jewish People: **\$15.00**

The New Jewish Encyclopedia—An educational source of inspiration on the Jewish past and present: **\$17.50**

Money of the World—by Richard Doty—240 pages, illustrated, color plates, includes ancient to modern: **\$20.00**

Coins of Bible Days—by Florence A. Bank—A new reprint, details on history as well as coins of biblical period, illustrated: **\$16.00**

Money of the Bible—by Richard Yoeman—Great coverage of biblical coins, 60 pages: **\$7.00**

Collector Investor Guidebook—by Sanford Durst—Details specific suggestions for collector/investor/dealer, with recommendations on estate planning saving taxes, bidding at auctions, obtaining insurance, etc. **\$15.00**

History of Your America by United States History Society Inc.—Tracing the moving story of America's struggles, triumphs and growth from colonization to present greatness. **\$5.00**

History of Your World by United States History Society—264 illustrated pages—a record of man's journey to today, the important changes and the problems and challenges faced. **\$5.00**

A Handy Guide to Jewish Coins by Rev. E. Rogers, M.A. An easy to read, well illustrated text making the collecting of Ancient Judaic

coins an exciting and educational hobby. **\$13.50**

Jewish Symbols on Ancient Jewish Coins by Paul Romonoff. One of the most significant scholarly studies of ancient symbology available today. **\$4.50**

Catalog of Israel's 20 Years Coin & Currency by Fred Bertram & Robert Weber **\$7.00**

Judaic Token & Medals—published by AINA. This book extends to the numismatist the opportunity for the study of Jewish heritage. **\$10.00**

Marine Motifs on Ancient Coins by Joseph Ringel. Historical presentation with giant coin photos from earliest periods of maritime life at the National Maritime Museum, Haifa. **\$20.00**

Israel Numismatics and Its Bright Future by Maurice M. Gould; published by AINA **\$1.00**

Tokens & Medals issued by Israel Numismatic Societies—by Harry Flower **\$1.00**

Numismatics of the Holocaust: The Shekel, Sept./Oct. 1982 and Mar./April 1983; bound copies. **\$12.50**

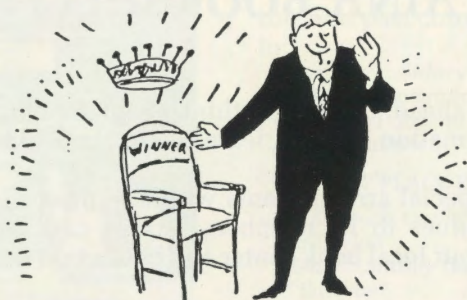
Numismatics of Historic Anti-Semitism: The Shekel, July/August 1984; bound copy. **\$12.50**

The Shekel—Volumes 9 & 10, 1976-1977. **\$15.00**

The Shekel—Volumes 13 & 14, 1980-1981. **\$15.00**

The Shekel—Volumes 15 & 16, 1982-1983. **\$15.00**

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TOP RECRUITERS MEMBERSHIP REPORT

MAY 5, 1985 TO APRIL 15, 1986

AINA ELECTED OFFICERS/DIRECTORS

MICHAEL DRUCK	1
DAVID PASZAMANT	1
J.J. VAN GROVER	2
DONNA J. SIMS	2
MOE WEINSCHEL	5

WORKING MEMBERS

GEORGE BEACH	1
WILLIAM BLACKMAN	2
NATE BROMBERG	1
BARBARA KRESH	3
PHILIP MAX	1
CARL ROSENBERG	3
ROBERT ROSS	1
KEITH WILLIAMS	1
JERRY ZELDES	1



Enter Our Membership Builder's Contest
May 5, 1985 to April 15, 1986.

- FIRST PRIZE:** AINA Tour Medal - 1980 (silver mint-age) - 125.
- SECOND PRIZE:** Jerusalem Numismatic Meeting 1979 - bronze.
- THIRD PRIZE:** AINA 10th Anniversary Medal - bronze.

Use the Membership Application in the Club Bulletin.

ISRAEL

COME! TAKE A DREAM TRIP WITH AINA

- Take a Boat Ride on Lake Tiberias
- Take a Train Ride from Tel Aviv to Haifa
- Take the Gates of Jerusalem tour—new on this visit!

The press has raved about the amazing study tour of Israel conducted only one time each year by AINA. Make 1986 your year to participate in the fun of meeting first-hand with dignitaries, leading dealers and collectors. Visit all major cities, Holy Land sites and the Israel Mint where coins and stamps are minted and printed.

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Your friend,
Morris Bram



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